

REMARKS

In response to the Examiner's Action mailed on April 10, 2003, the Drawings and claims 1 to 3, 16 to 18, 20 to 21 are amended. The applicant hereby respectfully requests that the patent application be reconsidered.

An item-by-item response to Examiner's objections or rejections is provided in the followings:

1. *Objection to Specification*

The Examiner objects to the specification because the abstract is more than 150 words as that required by MPEP § 608.01(b).

In response to the objection, the abstract is amended and the number of words is reduced to less than 150 words.

2. *Objection of Drawings:*

The Examiner objects to drawings under 37 CFR 1.83(a) for the drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the "Internet Web site" cited in claim 7 must be shown as a portion of item 120 (unified access management center) of Fig. 2 in the specifications (see line 8-12 page 14 of the specifications), or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application.

In response to the objections, Fig. 2 is amended with the unified access management center shown with a Web-site server added.

The Examiner further objects to the drawings under 37 CFR 1.83(a) for the drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the "database enabled sequential forwarding means" cited in claim 12 must be shown, or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are

required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application.

In response to the objections Fig. 2 is amended with the message router 125 amended to include a sequential forwarding means and since the message router is connected to the database, it is understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that the sequential forwarding means is a database enabled sequential forwarding means.

3. *Rejection of Claims Under 35 USC 102(e):*

The Examiner rejects claims 2-6, 10-14, 17, 19,20 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rogers et al (US: 5946386). According to the Examiner, for claims 2, 17, 19, 20and 22, regarding "a message routing means of destinations", Rogers et al teach on column 13 line 13-39 call routing. Regarding "a database destination number", Rogers et al teach on column 3 line 16-20. The "one number" of Rogers et al is the claimed "unified access number" (one number to send voice, fax and data calls). Rogers et al also teach on column 9 line 1-li call management database includes caller identification information. As Rogers et al teach on column 3 lines 16-20 the "one number" is used to identify the caller. Therefore, The "one number" must be included in the call management database. Rogers et al teach on column 2 line 21-35 VIP rules for transferring calls (reads on the claimed "forwarding destination number"). Since the call management database includes the VIP rules (of transferring calls), the forwarding destination numbers must be included in the call management database. Regarding "said database further list of callers", Rogers et al teach on column 25 line 56-60 the called party uses call control window (claimed "user interface") to edit the primary caller ID database (of The call management databases). Regarding claim 3, Rogers et al teach on Fig. 2 call management computer (claimed "unified access management center"). Regarding claims 4 and 5, Rogers et al teach on column 37 line 47-51 the user may change his "one number". Rogers et al also teach on column 44 lines 19-21 the system user may call his own "one number" and enter a password for access authorization. This system of Rogers et al must register the system user in order to verify the entered password. The entering a password reads on the claimed "logging". Regarding claim 6, Rogers et al teach on column 3 lines 15-20 the "one number" is single unique telephone number to each user. Since the VIP rule of forwarding a call is

based on the identity of the calling party (the "one number"), there must be a second forwarding destination number associated with a second caller. Regarding claim 10, Rogers et al teach on column 38 lines 47-48 rules of forwarding sequence of a FAX. Regarding claim 11, Rogers et al teach on column 38 line 44-46 rules of time-dependent forwarding sequence. Regarding claim 12, the sequential forwarding processes (as rejections stated in claims 10 and 11 above) taught by Rogers et al are based on rules stored in the call management database. The sequential forwarding taught by Rogers et al must be enabled by the database. Regarding claim 13, Rogers et al teach on column 22 line 16-26 real-time control of calls, call transfers and call forwarding, The "real-time control" of Rogers et al reads on the claimed "simultaneous". Regarding claim 14, Rogers et al teach on column 22 lines 18 e-mail is also one of message types supported by the Roger's system.

In response to the rejections, claims 1 to 3, 16 to 18, 20 to 21 are amended. The amended claim 2 now is now directed to a telephonic communication system that includes:

- a) a message routing means for controlling and delivering a telephonic message to a plurality of destinations;
- b) a database for providing to said message routing means a unified access number and a first forwarding destination number for a first list of callers to forward a telephone message sent to said unified access number from said first list of callers to said first forwarding destination number;
- c) said database further includes a user interface means for a telephone user to edit said database for entering said unified access number and said first forwarding destination number for said first list of callers; and
- d) a user presence detecting means for automatically detecting a user's presence at a location associated with one of said forwarding destination numbers for automatically updating said database for modifying said first forwarding destination number.

Claim 17 is also amended to direct to a network communication system that includes:

- a) a sender-specific database connected to a database-enabled message router wherein said database is a user editable database that allows a user

of said network communication system to edit said database to control sender-specific message routes over said communication system to reach said user on a communication point on said network communication system; and

- b) a user presence detecting means for detecting a user's presence at a location associated with said communication point for automatically updating said database for modifying said sender-specific message routes over said communication system.

Since Roger does not disclose a user presence detecting means, e.g., a video camera, to automatically detect the presence of a user and to automatically update the database, the amended claims 1, 17 and similarly claim 20 would not be anticipated by Roger and would be patentable.

3. *Rejection of Claims Under 35 USC 103:*

The Examiner rejects claims 1 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rogers et al, and in view of Junkin (US: 6493717), Lombardo (US: 6341290) and Yamaguchi (US: 6499055). According to the Examiner, regarding "a message of destinations" and "a unified access destination numbers", the rejections as stated in claim 2 above apply. Regarding "a unified access destination numbers", the rejections as stated in claim 2 above apply. Rogers et al failed to teach "Unified access management center lists of callers". However, Junkin teaches on column 2 line 65 to column 3 line 17 editing a database via an HTML-based internet browser. Rogers et al failed to teach "unified access management number to said database". However, the rejections as stated in claim 8 apply. Rogers et al failed to teach "user access control editing said database". However, the rejections as stated in claim 9 apply. Rogers et al failed to teach "unified access management (e-mail) message". However, the rejections as stated in claim 7 apply. According to the Examiner, it would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Rogers et al to have the "Unified access management center lists of callers", "unified access management number to said database", "user access control editing said database" and "unified access management (e-mail) message" as taught by Junkin, Lombardo and Yamaguchi such that the modified system of Rogers et al would be able to

support the Internet-web user interface for editing database, user-access control means, user-logging in means, and telephone message processor to the system users.

The Examiner further rejects claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rogers et al as applied to claimed 2 above, and in view of Yamaguchi (US: 6499055). Rogers et al failed to teach "unified access (e-mail) message". However, Yamaguchi teaches on column 4 line 4-12 a WWW server for receiving and processing e-mails. It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time The invention was made to modify Rogers et alto have the "unified access (e-mail) message" as taught by Yamaguchi such that the modified system of Rogers et al would be able to support the web site to the system users. The Examiner further rejects claims 8 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rogers et al as applied to claimed 3 above, and in view of Lombardo et al (US: 6341290). Rogers et al failed to teach "unified access to said database" and "unified access editing said database". However, Lombardo et al teach on column 8 line 32-40 access control by using a web page for login. It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Rogers et alto have the "unified access to said database" and "unified access editing said database" as taught by Lombardo et al such that the modified system of Rogers et al would be able to support the web site to the system users 7. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rogers et al as applied to claimed 2 above, and in view of Porter (US: 6282270). Rogers et al failed to teach "database further comprising destination URL". However, Porter teaches on Abstract that voice messages are forwarded from the WWW server to its client. The URL of the www client must be stored on the system. It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Rogers et alto have the "database further comprising destination URL" as taught by Porter such that the modified system of Rogers et al would be able to support the URL to the system users. The Examiner further rejects claims 16, 18 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rogers et al as applied to claimed 10 above, and in view of Seraj (US 6535745). Rogers et al failed to teach "a user presence identifying caller lists". However, Seraj teaches on column 1 line 51-64 HLR and VLR are updated based on the mobile station's location (see line 23-25, page 10 of the specifications). It would have been obvious to one skilled at the time the invention was made to modify Rogers et alto have the "a user presence identifying caller lists" as taught

by Seraj such that the modified system of Rogers et al would be able to support the user presence identifying means to the system users.

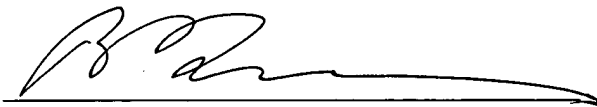
As discussed above, the claims are amended to include:

a user presence detecting means for automatically detecting a user's presence at a location associated with one of said forwarding destination numbers for automatically updating said database for modifying said first forwarding destination number.

The amended claim element is different and not obvious over Seraj. The teachings of Seraj for generating home location register (HLR) and visitor location register (VLR) are "in response to an incoming call dialed to a mobile station". Seraj did not teach a "user presence detecting means for automatically detecting a user's presence. Therefore, the amended claims would be novel, not obvious over all the cited prior art references.

With the amended drawings and the amended claims and the reasons provided above, the applicant hereby respectfully requests that Examiner's objections to the drawings and rejections under 35 USC § 102, and 35 USC § 103 be withdrawn and the present application be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,
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By 

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Fig. 2

